IN NEIGHBORING STATES

State Anti-Saloon League, will speak at various points in Fairfax and Alexandria counties, commencing June 18, at the Baptist Churst, Fort Myer Heights. Rev. John Jacobs, a former resident of the town, now serving his fourth year as pastor of the M. E. Church South at Gar-

rettville, Md., is visiting relatives here. MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Memorial on Historic Battlefield of Bethel, Va.

Special Correspondence of The Star. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 10, 1905. In the presence of a large concourse of people, who had gathered from the two states of Virginia and North Carolina, on the historic battlefield of Bethel, in York county, the spot where fell the first confederate soldier in the first engagement between confederate and federal land forces, was marked today by the unveiling of a handsome granite monument and tablet by two young ladles, the daughters of veterans from the two states, who participated in the battle.

The event was a notable one in Virginia. and many of her distinguished citizens were present, chief among whom were Gov. Andrew Jackson Montague and his staff. From North Carolina came Col. J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of state and personal representative of Gov. Glenn, who was prevented from being present in person, and many of the distinguished citizens of the old north state, escorted by the Edgecomb Guards as an escort of honor.

Maj. E. A. Semple of Hampton, Va., sec-retary of the Bethel Memorial Association, was master of ceremonies. Mayor Thorn-ton F. Jones of Hampton, delivered the address of welcome and introduced the Rev. E. Pendleton Jones of Hampton, the orator

Dr. Jones is the son of the Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., who was chaplain for Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and afterward for Gen. Robert E. Lee, and who was known as "the fighting chaplain of the Army of Northern Virginia." Dr. Jones deivered an eloquent address, and was followed by Col. John L. Bridgers of North Carolina, who responded for that state. Following the address of Col. Bridgers

and while the band played "Dixie," Miss Maggie Tabb, daughter of Capt. Henry Tabb of York county, and Miss Fanny Kyle, daughter of Capt. W. E. Kyle of Fayetteville, N. C., pulled the cord that had held in place the draperies of confederate flags which concealed the monument and the handsome shaft was exposed to

Following this addresses were made by Gov. Montague of Virginia and J. Bryan Grimes of North Carolina, after which the monument was formally presented to the care and custody of Magruder Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, by William C. L. Talliaferro of Hampton, Va., on the part of the Bethel Monument Association, and accepted on behalf of Magruder Chap-ter by Mr. W. E. Goffigan of York county, after which benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. T. Wellford of Newport News. The monument is a plain granite shaft. On one side is the word "Bethel," and underneath this is carved the confederate bat-tle flag. At the bottom of this is the inscription, "1861-1865." Its erection is the result of a movement started about a year ago by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Hampton and participated in by all of the other confederate organizations of this section and of North Carolina. The monument was erected by subscription, and al-most every confederate organization of the two states has contributed something to-

The battle of Bethel was the first clash organization o the confederacy, and all conflicts preceding this were fought by state troops. It was participated in by a body of confederate troops commanded by Col. Magruder, afterward Gen. Magruder, and a detachment of 3,000 federal troops sent from Fort Monroe by Gen. Ben Butler, at that time comnandant of the fort, for the purpose of

dispersing them. The battle resulted in a victory for the confederates, who lost only one man killed and seven wounded. The confederate loss was Private Henry A. Wyatt, Company A. Ist North Carolina Volunteers. The first federal soldier to lose his life was Capt. Winthrop of a Massachusetts regiment. These were the first soldiers to fall in actual battle in the civil war.

The battlefield is located about seven miles form Newport News, on the road to Yorktown, and is at present the farm own-ed by Thomas Jefferson Crandall, who is noted throughout Virginia for his hospital-ity and courteous treatment of tourists who visit the historic ground. The sections on which stand the monument and tablet which were unveiled today have been acquired by the confederate organization and will in the future be maintained by Magruder Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy of York county.

VIRGINIA K. OF P. CAMP. May Hold Annual Event at Luray Springs.

Special Dispatch to The Star. PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 10.-The 1st Virginia Regiment, Knights of Pythias, composed of ten companies, has under consideration the Luray Springs and Basic City, Va., for its annual encampment, which

will be held in August. The regiment camped at Ocean View, but will spend a week in the mountains during the coming summer. The selection will be announced next Wednesday.

Iowa May Visit the Patuxent. Special Dispatch to The Star.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 10.-It is learned here that there is a possibility of the Norfolk navy yard, where it is now undergoing repairs to make the practical test of the new floating Cavite dry dock. This may be done on account of the lack of space at Boston, where the vessel was originally assigned for docking.

Memorial to Jackson Grays.

Special Dispatch to The Star. PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 10 .- A handsome marble monument has been completed in this city for erection at Pleasant Grove Church, Norfolk county, in memory of the deceased members of the Jackson Grays, a famous military organization which was organized at Pleasant Church in 1861 and served with distinction throughout the war. The shaft is inscribed with The monument will be unveiled on Tue

Degree of Judge John Goode.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10 .- The College of William and Mary at the closing exercises of that institution at Williamsburg conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Judge degree upon Bishop A. Coke Smith of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, whose home is in Norfolk.

Berkeley Council to Fight Injunction.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NORFOLK, Va. June 10.-The town council of Berkeley will employ able attorneys to fight the court injunction which the Norfolk marchants secured against the operations of the new Berkeley ordinance preventing Berkeley people from having delivered to their homes purchases made from Norfolk and other merchants outside of that town.

Asheville Man Held. Special Dispatch to The Star.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10 .- Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Samuel Kennedy, the

TRGINIA

nent Asheville, N. C., merchant acquitted here this week of passing a worthless check for \$200, failed to appear against her husband today following his arrest for assaulting her in a Norfolk hotel with a glass, which cut her face. The wife has left town. Kennedy is being held in jail until she can be found as a witness against him.

SWANSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Started for Washington After Canvass of Eastern Shore.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NORFOLK, Va., June 10.-Representative Claude A. Swanson of the fifth Virginia ongressional district, one of the three gupernatorial aspirants in the coming state democratic primary election, arrived here oday after a campaign tour of the eastern shore of Virginia, and left tonight for Wash-

From there he goes to Northumberland ounty to make an address Monday.

Italian Warship Coming Up Potomac.

Special Dispatch to The Star. PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 10.-The Italian warship Dogall, which is now at New Or-leans, is expected in Hampton roads early next week, probably on Tuesday. It is expected that the Dogall will go up

the bay and ascend the Potomac river as far as it is navigable for a vessel of its fraught, and may proceed as far as Alex-

Capt. George Schermerhorn Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NORFOLK, Va., June 10 .- Capt. George Schermerhorn, for many years captain and agent for the Old Dominio Steamship Comany, died at his home in Hampton, Va. today, aged sixty-nine years.

Interest Over Selection of Bishop. Special Dispatch to The Star.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.-Great interest s being taken all over Virginia in the se ection of a bishop coadjutor for the diocese of southern Virginia. At the recent dio-cesan convention at Wytheville, Bishop A. M. Randolph of Norfolk, who was pre-vented from attending by illness, sent a letter requesting the council to make pro-vision for the election of a bishop coadjutor. Among the Episcopal clergymen mentioned for the bishopric are Rev. A. Braxton Bryan of Petersburg, Rev. Dr. A. S. Lloyd of New York and Rev. Dr. Berry man Green of the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria. Dr. Lloyd, who is now mis-sionary secretary of the Episcopal Church In America, was formerly rector of St Luke's Episcopal Church here.

Boy's Skull Crushed by Brick. special Dispatch to The Star.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—David Paul, the nine-year-old son of D. P. Paul, a prominent Norfolk jeweler, was probably fatally injured here today by a brick which fell from one of the upper stories of the Na-tional Bank of Commerce's new skyscraper building and crushed his skull.

MARYLAND

RUNAWAY MATCH.

A Wedding at Cumberland-Other Interesting Happenings.

pecial Correspondence of The Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 10, 1905. Mr. John Rudolph Grabowsky of Pittsburg and Miss Marie Porter Aiken of Allegheny, Pa., were married here yesterday at the manse by Rev. James E. Moffatt, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The couple left Pittsburg without the knowledge of relatives, coming to this Gretna Green, and after the ceremony they wired relatives of their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Grabowsky dined at the Queen City Hotel and Rev. Dr. Moffatt was their The bride was a former student at the National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, near Washington, and her old schoolmates, Miss Bessie Roberts and Miss Ettchen Wellington, daughter of ex-Senator Wellington, who had been advised of her arrival here, were witnesses to the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Grabowsky left on an even-ing train over the Baltimore and Ohio rail-

road on a trip to eastern cities. Mr. Grabowsky is a fur manufacturer in Pittsburg and is prominent in business and social circles. His bride is a beautiful young woman of nineteen and very prominent in the inner social circle. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wolfhope celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage at their home at New Baltimore yesterday.

Mr. Wolfhope was a Union soldier and was confined in Andersonville. Six of the eleven children from the union are living, including Principal Frank A. Wolfhope, an attorney-at-law and principal of the Central Commercial College, Cumberland.
William Bothwell, an aged resident of
Westernport, this county, was found lying
in a doorway of the New York store at

Westernport and death ensued before he could be taken home. He lived with his sons, William and Hugh, well-known railroad men. The deceased at one time had charge of the Franklin shops of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. Death

Mrs. Lena Holt, aged forty-six years, wife of Bartley Holt, committed suicide at Clarksburg, W. Va., by hanging herself to a rafter in the stable. Ill health was the Chamber Against Legislation.

The Somerset classis of the Reformed

Church, which includes the churches at Cumberland, Frostburg, Ellerslie and Cor-Cumberland, Frostburg, Ellershe and Corrigansville, Md., met in annual session at
Hyndman. Rev. W. H. Lahr, president,
Frostburg, presided. Rev. J. F. Kerlin,
pastor of Beam charge in Pennsylvania,
was chosen president for the ensuing year.
The Hyndman charge was strengthened by
the addition of the Gladdens and Comps
congregations, and Wellersburg, Ellershe
and Corrigansville were made to constitute
the Wellerburg charge, while the Cumberthe battleship Iowa of the second division the Wellerburg charge, while the Cumberthe battleship Iowa of the second division of the battle ship squadron, North Atlantic fleet, being sent to the Patuxent river from dained a preacher. Rev. Dr. A. R. Kremer, after forty-six years in the ministry, was, at his own request, granted papers of re-tirement. He was pastor at Hyndman, his charge including the church at Ellerslie, this county, which stands on the Mason and Dixon line, half in Maryland and half in Pennsylvania. While preaching he could step from one state to the other. Dr. Kremer's pastoral career included five years at Glade charge, Frederick county, Md.; eight years at Emmitsburg, Md., and three years at Winchester, Va. He was at Canton, Ohlo, two years and knew Presi-dent McKinley well. Fifteen years were ent at Berlin, about twelve miles north of Frostburg.

big labor mass meeting was held at A big labor mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music here last night. The South Cumberland Band led a parade of about 500 union men. Charles O. Roem-er, president of the Allegany Trades Council, was chairman of the meeting. The ad-dresses were by John Nugent of West Virginia, ex-member of the Texas legislature; William M. Wardjon of Kansas, organizer of the United Mine Workers, and F. J. Mc-Nulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington

David S. Traft of Somerset was arrested last night by secret service men on charge of making counterfelt money. prisoner is alleged to have left fifty coun terfeit silver dollars with Saul B. Snyder, John Goode, late president of the state constitutional convention. Wesleyan College of Kentucky has conferred the same ted on a charge of film-flamming by the

use of green goods. Charles Mimmie accidentally shot himself, probably fatally, at Meyersdale this morning, his revolver discharging while he was putting on his coat at the Colonial Hotel. The ball entered the groin and took an upward course. Dr. W. R. Pool, aged forty-six, was found

dead in a vacant restaurant building at Davis, W. Va., owned by Paul Hivrick. coroner's jury gave a verdict of death from the excessive and continued use of alcohol.
Two hundred Italians on the coal and coke railroad of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis went on a strike at Frenchtown, W. Va., and decided to permit no one else to work resulted and six of the leaders are

Boyds and Vicinity. Special Correspondence of The Star.

BOYDS, Md., June 10, 1905.

branch of the Baltimore and Ohio has been lefinitely decided by the road officials. The irst part to be done will be from Galthers burg west to Germantown, a distance of five miles, and then from Barnesville to five miles, and then from Barnesville to Dickersons, west of Boyds, for three miles. This will give immediate release from serious delays on account of heavy grades. It is understood the piece from Gaithersburg to Germantown will cost over \$225,000 to complete. One large bridge is to be built. The engineering corps stationed at Germantown have made such surveys now necessary for contracts, and Contractor Shoomaker and others were over the route yesterday, preparing to make bids.

The lawn party given by the Ladies' Aid

The lawn party given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church on Mr. Society of the Presbyterian Church on Mr.
James E. Williams' lawn here last evening
was a decided success. Mrs. H. R. McCabe,
Mrs. George C. Smith, Mrs. George F. Pollock, Mrs. B. H. Dutrow, Mrs. J. T. Burch,
Mrs. Joseph W. Hicks, Mrs. J. II. Norris,
Misses Lewis, White, Williams and Mrs.
Smith Hoyle and others had charge of

The commencement exercises of Briarley Hall Seminary of Poolesville was held in Town Hall at Poolesville. Twenty-eight numbers of an interesting program were rendered, consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, an address, several recitations, etc. There were no graduates this year. Mrs. William A. Gassaway has the man-

gement of the seminary. Intelligence was received here yesterday announcing the serious illness in South Dakota of Norman Trundle, a son of Mr. John Trundle of near Dickersons. He went a year ago to Pine Ridge, S. D., for his

Harry Ambrose, a Baltimore and Ohio fireman, who has been ill of smallpox at Brunswick, and under quarantine, is now out. Richard Tansill, who was taken several weeks afterward, will soon be out of quarantine.

RAILWAY RATES ISSUE

BALTIMORE BUSINESS MEN SUP-PORTING BOARD OF TRADE

In the Opposition of Governmental Control—Oppose Any Legislation to That End.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10 .- Business men of this city, generally, are placing themselves on record as indorsing the position taken by the local board of trade this week, relative to the matter of governmental fixing of freight rates, opposing the Esch-Townsend bill or any similar legislation. While there are some merchants here who do not differentiate between the need of a stringent law correcting discriminations and rebates and one tending to vest the rate-making power in a federal body, one and all recognize the danger not only to their own city, but to the business interests of the country generally in any legisla-tion looking to governmental fixing of rail-

The position taken by the Baltimore board of trade, as indicated in the report of the committee on inland trade, which committee is composed of Messrs. William Cunningham, Joseph C. Whitney, Franklin P. Cator, D. C. Amidon and Thomas Goodwille, recognizes the value to the country of the interstate commerce commission and approves of any proper legislation to prevent rebates and unjust discriminations, but does not approve and will decidedly oppose any bill which will, under any circumstances, give to the commission or any public body the right to fix rates on freight. The report goes on to say that "If the government can fix the price of transporting the packages of merchandise it would be out one more step, although a long one, to fix the price of the merchandise itself."

This position is supported by members of the other trade organizations of the city. All classes of merchants are quoted as opposing the proposed legislation. In Baltimore the board of trade is a sort of mercantile house of lords, but the commoners are at one with them on this question.

One Grain Man's Opinion.

"I think there can be but one opinion regarding this matter," said John N. Dennis, a member of one of the leading nouses of grain receivers and exporters in the city, "and that is decidedly against any attempt to regulate freight rates through the interstate commerce commission. The price at which any railroad will transport merchandise from one place to another is the vital principle of transportation, which is as much a commodity as is grain, furniture dry goods or any of the staple articles of commerce, and when the government steps in and attempts to regulate the price that merchants shall charge for their goods it is

time to call a halt. The idea is bad, looked at from any point of view. Not only will it destroy trade, but it will arouse sectional differences to a greater extent than would appear possible at first glance. For any commission not knowing the technicalities of the business to step in and legislate the difference now existing between Baltimore and Galveston would arouse the greatest feeling, no matter what the decision. That simply illustrates one phase of the proposition, but it is by no means the strongest objection. "Then, again, I cannot see that there is any demand, that is, of course, among solid

merchants, for such an act. There were very few shippers who came before the Senate committee and demanded such a thing. I believe that if you should insert an advertisement today in any of the Baltimore papers for reliable, responsible busi-ness men to come up and urge the passage

Chamber Against Legislation.

"While the chamber of commerce has not placed itself on record, as has the board of trade, my knowledge of the views of the more influential members makes me absolutely certain that their sentiment is

strongly against the legislation. "Until we have reached the time when commissioners and American politics are in the millenium class, I believe it will be dangerous to place any such power in their

hands.' "While I am not speaking for the firm," said James Easter, general manager of the large dry goods importing house of Daniel Miller & Company, which pays annually an aggregate of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 of freight charges, "my opinion is strongly against the proposed legislation. I feel that from the time such an act was passed until popular clamor of outraged business men should necessitate its repeal, irreparmen should necessitate its repeal, irrepar-able damage would be done, not only to the railroads, but to the whole business interests of this country. The great question before us is not whether rates are too high,

before us is not whether rates are too high, for if all shippers pay the same price there would be no injury done, but is whether discriminations and rebates exist.

"I am not a close enough student of the matter generally to express an opinion as to the fact in this latter matter, but I am convinced of this, that whatever may be the truth it is surely a dangerous prothe truth, it is surely a dangerous pro-ceeding to place the control of railroad freight rates in this country in the hands of a centralized power. I am sure, speak-ing for my own city, that such an action would do an immense amount of harm to us here in Baltimore, and while, as I said at the beginning, I am not speaking for the house, it is a fact that the sentiments of the other members are largely in accord with mine, as I have outlined them."

Merchants and Manufacturers. "The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has not taken any direct attitude in regard to the proposed legislation," said Mr. Clarence H. Forrest, the secretary of the association, "but I know that the individual views of many of the members are opposed to giving the rate-making power to the interstate commerce commission feeling that it is dangerous to do so. It is impossible to legislate virtue into people, traffic men were so disposed they could as easily violate the rate made by the com-mission as they could anything made under the 'gentlemen's agreement.'
"I think we had better go on as we are,

with whatever faults may exist, for I am sure that any such plan as that proposed by the Esch-Townsend bill would be a change for the worse. I do not believe in paternalism, and the tendency of this bill is most certainly paternalistic."

"That evils do exist in discriminations, or at least that they did exist. I will admit." at least that they did exist. I will admit,"
said Louis Miller, president of the large
grain exporting corporation that bears his
name, "but how the law giving the rate-

should protest against any government commission telling me what profit I should make from my business, and I cannot see what greater right the government has to regulate the only property interest the railroad corporation has in its business, localing took and tracks. A

railroad corporation has in its business, locomotives, rolling stock and tracks. A railway system would be good only for kindling wood and old iron were it not for the business of transportation.

"The price at which commodities should be carried is distinctly the railroad's own business and that of the shipper who buys the accommodation. I should be very sorry to see any such bill as the Esch-Townsend measure become a law, for I can foresee much injury to the national business life under its operation."

"I do not believe that the sentiment of the solid business men of Baitimore is anything but inimical to the proposed legislation on railway rates," said Mr. Charles England, a prominent hay shipper and an active member of the Baltimore chamber of commerce, "for government rate-fixing is neither good covernment rate-fixing

of commerce, "for government rate-fixing is neither good sense nor business sense. I should be very sorry to see any such bill become a law."

Dr. Chas. R. McInnes Resigned.

Special Dispatch to The Star. BALTIMORE, Md., June 10 .- Dr. Charles R. McInnes, Ph.D., physical director of the Johns Hopkins University for the past two years, today tendered his resignation to the board of trustees of the institution. Dr. McInnes will resume his original field of work in mathematics, which he will under-take as a member of the faculty of Princeton University.

Maryland Notes

Jas. Hanna, aged seventy-four years,, of Somerset dropped over dead at the breakbeen eating for about ten minutes and ap-

three times. William Hall, aged eighty-nine years, is dead at Uniontown. He was born February 29, 1816, and had only 22 birthdays. In his eightieth year he married Mrs. Haddle Addis Martin, and after he became an oc-togenarian five children were born, includ-ing two pairs of twins. The wife and four children are living. Hall was an uphol-

Miss Dacie Garlick is dead in Brush Creek valley, about twenty miles north of Han-cock, Md., aged seventy-eight years. Her funeral yesterday at the Union Memorial Church was one of the largest ever held in that country neighborhood. There were over 800 people and 250 carriages. The funeral services were concluded before the last carriage arrived.

Some unknown person shut a valve on

the high pressure air line in Ocean mine No. 1 of the Consolidation Coal Company and rendered the line liable to accident with possible loss of life. The act was discovered in time to prevent serious consequences. The company has offered \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the mis-

Paulist fathers have been conducting a mission at St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Midland. They raided several saloons that were given to Sunday selling, and have led such a crusade in behalf of temperance that the town is now dry on Sunday, and, further, eleven of the twelve saloonkeepers of the town have entered into an agree ment to close their places of business at 11 p.m. and keep closed till 6:30 a.m. Thomas Powell, fr., a potter, committed suicide at New Cumberland, W. Va., by taking carbolle acid. Jealousy of his wife is the alleged cause. He was thirty years of age.

f age. Jasper N. Willison has purchased for Jasper N. Willison has purchased for \$11,000 the Blackiston property on Washington street, Cumberland, opposite the residence of Judge Robert R. Henderson, and will occupy it as his own home with his father, the venerable Asahel Willison, the democratic leader.

Oregon M. Dennis, deputy game warden of Maryland, in company with John W. Avirett, state game warden, was at Rawlings this week investigating the alleged pollution of the Potomac river, to which is attributed the death of many fish last week. Within two months many mortalities among fish have been noticed in the Potomac in this locality.

The George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, one of the largest operators of this region, has contracted for the purchase of

300 additional steel cars at a cost of about larged. Go down as wages are lowered Mr. Michael O'Rourke, aged seventy-five years, is dead at his home at Eckhart. He was a native of Ireland and

assistant examiner of schools of Allegany county. Mrs. May Dillon, wife of Charles Dillon and daughter-in-law of Col. Thomas Dillon, the promoter of base ball in the George's creek region, is dead at her home in Frostburg, after a brief illness, aged twentythree years.

LUNCH AT STANDARD DAIRY. Ministers and School Teachers of

Washington as Guests. A dairy lunch was served yesterday under the direction of the management of the Standard Dairy and Ice Company to a large number of ministers, school teachers and others at the company's new plant at Langdon, D. C. All were present at noon by special invitation of the directors of the establishment, having gone by way of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They were met at the station by the officers.

The guests were shown the apparatus of the plant and listened to the explanations given by the company's officers and repre-sentatives, who told of their efforts to provide the people of the District with good, pure milk.
"You cannot purify milk sufficiently," said one, "by mere straining. The only way is to run it through a steam turbine. After

500 gallons have passed through the bine from one to two pounds of sedimentary particles, consisting of impurities inheren to the best milk in addition to farm and stable impurities, are retained by the cen-trifugal purifier." The lunch was then served. Among the

guests were the following persons: Rev. J. W. Steele, superintendent Central Union W. Steele, superintendent Central Union Mission; Dr. Frank A. Swartwot, N. A. Maurer, Dr. R. M. Ellyson, Wm. Gamble of London, England; Rev. W. E. Parson, N. H. Clark, Miss E. V. Boss, M. L. Boss, H. H. Mitchell, S. E. Kramer, Beatrice Kramer, Mrs. M. Stern, Miss Helene Stern, Mrs. H. Lipt Mrs. Figure J. Mrs. Homer T. Hirst. Mrs. Emma J. Young, Miss Kate T. Brown, Miss Susan B. Brown, Bertie H. Heine, Victoria E. Watts, Josephine Wharton, S. G. Otterback, H. G. Nichols, G. M. Nichols, Mamle Lowry, Mary S. Clark, Katharina Holyscol, Mart Mary S. Clark, Katharine Hobgood, Kath-Mary S. Clark, Katharine Hobgood, Kath-ryn H. Filoon, Estelle M. Fisher, Elizabeth W. Sauten, Ethel M. Johnson, Susan Pless-ner Pollock, Mrs. M. J. Hole, M. J. Watts, Miss Jessle Brashiars, M. L. Burke, L. Buehler, Mrs. M. C. Woodward, Miss E. R. Woodward, Miss M. Nond, E. J. Nond, R. Sanders, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Mrs. M. W. Spencer of Boston, Miss Bernie Barnard, Miss Lillian Scott, Miss Helen Simpson, Miss C. D. Brecht, Miss Kate Brown, Miss Susie Brown, Miss Metella King, Mrs. S. P. Johnson, Miss M. V. Porter, Miss Annie Lamborne, Miss Sarah Lamborne, Louise Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W.

The Spelling of the Name Clark. To the Editor of The Star:

The proper name Clark has been spelled clerk, the former being derived from old French, the common noun "clerc," meaning scholar, and itself originating through contraction of the Latin word "clericus, a clergyman. As the clergy were educated persons the derivative "cierc" came in time to be applied to those individuals possessed of more than ordinary learning. Henry I. King of England, third of the Norman line, the second son of William the Conqueror to wear the English crown, was surnamed "Beaucierc," or fine scholar. The English tongue, approximating the sound of a French vowel, produced clark, and, in time, the spelling became phonetic. The "e" af-ter the k is not needed. It may have orig-inated through the use of the Anglo-Saxon suffix to form the possessive case, the "es," which is still used in German for that purpose. Among "The Canterbury Tales" we find "The Clerke's Tale." "The Scholar's Tale" in modern English—the name not being used as a proper name. It may be that the "e" should be classed with those anges named in the history of the Anglo Norman dialect, as a parasitical, post-tonic "e." "However it be, it seems to me" clear that Willam Clark's family have not claimed it. I have in my possession a fine sampler worked by Eleanor Eltinze Clark, daughter of Jonathan Clark, the eldest brother of William, on which the name is ctery, Louisville, Ky., the monument of the Clark family bears the name in this form.

Now will the Clarkes do us the honor to tell us about the "e," how they "caught it, found it or came by it? What stuff 'tis made of, whereof it is born?"

Small Duty on Coffee Suggested-Consumption of Beverages Throughout the World.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Correspondence of The Star and the Chicago Record NEW YORK, June 10, 1905.

Railroad and financial men in New York have settled down to the expectation that there will be some sort of legislation regulating rates and prohibiting rebates at the next session of Congress; but they do not think it will be so severe or radical as the Eche-Townsend bill. They do not believe fast table yesterday morning. He had Congress will go so far as the President demands, but are convinced that the principarently was enjoying good health. Death was due to heart failure. He was married the government to control transportation the government to control transportation rates established, which is the next step to government ownership. The recent election in Chicago seems to be interpreted as an expression of public sentiment, which will encourage all grades of socialism, although it will not accomplish anything more than making government ownership and control a political issue for the next congressional and presidential campaigns. A railway president, in discussing this matter, said that if Congress proposed to authorize the interstate commerce commission to fix the rates which railways might charge for the transportation of freight and passengers, it should be fair enough to authorize the same body to fix the rates of wages that shall be paid to railway employes, the price of steel rails, construction material and other supplies, the cost of cars and locomotives, and determine what compensation shall be paid for rights of way for new lines and land for terminal facilities. In other words, if the interstate com-

merce commission is given authority to regulate the revenues of the railroads, it should regulate their expenses also Revision of the Tariff.

There is a general apprehension among business men concerning revision of the tariff. Nearly everybody except the extreme high protectionists concedes that the duties on many articles of import are much higher than are needed; but very few people believe that a reduction of these duties will lower the prices of those articles or of any of the necessaries of life, notwithstanding the demands and expectations of the consumers out west. History shows tariff legislation does not often affect prices. Nearly everything that is needed by the citizens is now produced in the United States, except raw materials, such as sugar, coffee, tea, rubber and other products of the tropics which cannot be produced in this country. The prices of articles at home, therefore, are regulated by the laws of supply and demand, and the present high rates are due to the general prosperity of the country and the high wages, which permit consumers generally to buy what they want. It is as-serted that the tariff has nothing to do with the prices of American goods, and that they will go up as wages increase and the purchasing power of the people is en-

nd as the demand diminishes Notwithstanding this fact, the most important contention is that any attempt to revise the tariff schedules will cause an both manufacturers and merchants that will disturb business, prevent contracts and postpone sales. The periods of uncertainty which always attend tariff revision do more harm to the contry than is caused by any other legislation. From the time that the agitation begins until the new tariff schedules are approved by the President, manufacturing and trade are practically suspended, at an enormous loss to all classes of people engaged in both occupations. This interruption of business its consequent losses are feared much more than any reduction of duties.

The proclamation of Secretary Taft, that the canal commission will buy its mate-rial and supplies wherever it can get them

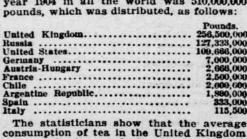
the cheapest, does not frighten any one over here, and both the mercantile and manufacturing communities admit that the policy is sound. At the same time, they assert that our people can underbid any other nation on earth for any article that may be needed, with the exception of a few unimportant items. If our manufacturers want the contracts, and are able to handle them, they will bid to win. If they can make more money dealing else-where they will let the canal commission I have met, except a few ultra-high-tariff politicians, approve the proposition to pass a law compelling the commission to spend all its money in the American markets. That, all practical business men assert, would be a very foolish procedure, and place the commision in the power of the

Proposed Duty on Coffee.

trusts.

Down on the produce exchange, and among business men generally, a small duty on coffee is recommended as the best means of replenishing the treasury of the United States, and I am sure that almost all the coffee importers will approve

As we consume more than half of the coffee that is produced in the world, the people of Great Britain consume half of the tea. The consumption of tea for the year 1904 in all the world was 510,000,000



per year is six pounds for every man, wo-man and child; while the per capita in the United States is only 1.34 pounds.

The per capita consumption of beer, wine and distilled spirits is as follows in the countries named:

Wine, 0.39 2.08 5.85 0.53 34.73 1.96 26.06 17.82 France 7.41 Russia 1.08 The total consumption of beer, wine and distilled spirits in the principal countries of the world for the year 1902 was as follows: ___Millions of gallons
 Germany
 1,783

 Great Britain
 1,501

 United States
 1,494

 Austria-Hungary
 492

 492

The Waggish Sothern.

A group of ancient politicians of the passing generation sat around the "amen corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other night, indulging in reminiscences, and one of them related two practical jokes which E. A. Sothern, the actor, played which E. A. Sothern, the actor, played upon Murat Halstead nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Halstead, as you will remember, shared with William E. Chandler and several other gentlemen the responsibility for the nomination and election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States, and while the votes were being counted he was overwhelmed with anxiety and concern. Meeting Sothern in New York one day, Mr. Halstead explained to him the could occur would be the burning out of the water back. WILLIAM KOCH.

him, confidentially, the details of a conspiracy that had been formed by certain democrats in certain states to count Hayes out and Tilden into the White House. He described the tremendous efforts which he was personally making to prevent its success, and Sothern was very much impressed. A few days later he invited Halstead to meet some friends at dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. During the course of the evening Halstead received several telegrams—two or three from Indiana, three or four from Oregon, from Florida, South Carolina and other states, informing him that new conspiracies had been discovered. that new conspiracies had been discovered, and impioring him to drop everything else and come immediately to that particular place to give the republican leaders the benefit of his counsel.

The great journalist and philosopher read the first few dispatches without comment and tucked them away in his pocket, but the latter ones were so portentious that he took Mr. Sothern and the other gentlemen into his confidence, read them all the telegrams he had received and explained the political complications and dangers in the several states. Everybody became very much excited and the fever was at the highest point when a telegraph boy came in with the following message:

NEW ORLEANS, November 12, 1876.

Hon. MURAT HALSTEAD,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.
The buildozeca have stolen the ballot boxes. New Orleans will be ankle-deep in blood before morning. Come at once.

WILLIAM PITT KRLLOGG.

That dispatch broke up the dinner. Hal-stead said he must leave for New Orleans by the midnight train from Jersey City and rushed off to his room to pack his bag. While he was buckling the last strap, the perspiration pouring from his classic brow and his fingers trembling with excitement, Sothern and his friends came in from the dinner table to bid him god-speed. Some-body suggested that the dispatches might not be genuine, whereupon Halstead's alert mind instantly recalled bothern's reputa-tion for practical jokes. He took the messages out of his pocket, examined them carefully and then went down to see the telegraph operator. He did not leave for New Orleans that night.

Disappointed Politicians.

And that was not the only trouble the waggish Sothern made for his friend that campaign; more and worse was yet to come. The politicians of Pennsylvania have given all the Presidents annoyance and anxiety, and Gov. Hayes was not exempt from that sourse of trouble. Rival factions contended for a seat in the cabinet with their habitual fierceness and fought for other official honors. Delegations from Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia were visiting Columbus every few days and camping on the trail of the President-elect. About ten days before Gen. Corbin conducted the presidential party from Columbus to Washington twenty-five or thirty Pennsylvania politicians, leaders of all the several republican factions, received telegrams signed "Hal-stead," telling them that everything was fixed to their satisfaction, and asking them to meet him in Columbus on a certain day. Although the dispatches were identical in language, every one of them was marked confidential," and the receivers observed the injunction. There was not a whisper. but every man started for Columbus, most of them by circuitous routes to avoid observation, and arrived there on time. You can judge of their astonishment and chagrin to find on their arrival that both enemies and friends from whom they had kept the mission secret, were there also; and explanations, more or less satisfactory, had

At 10 o'clock, the hour appointed, allies and rivals, friends and enemies, appeared at the office of Gov. Hayes, and were almost overcome with astonishment when he asked them to what he owed the honor of helr visit. One after another informed him that Mr. Halstead had telegraphed them that the Pennsylvania disputes were settled and had asked them to be there on that date. And some of them produced their telegrams. Gov. Hayes replied that he had not authorized Mr. Halstead to send any such messages and that he was not prepared to say just what he would be able to do for Pennsylvania. So a mystifled and indignant party of politicians

returned to the hotel. There were no telephones in those days, but the Pennsylvanians learned from Fred Mussey, correspondent of Mr. Halstead's paper, that the great and good editor was quietly engaged at his desk in Cincinnati, and began to bombard him with telegrams, more or less peremptory, demanding an explanation. Mr. Halstead was as innocent as he was ignorant, and never suspected hoax until several months after. bag. The Pennsylvanians do not see the

ALLEGED DESERTION. Sad Story Told by Young Mother at

House of Detention. A sad case came to the notice of the police of the Georgetown precinct yesterday afternoon, and as a result of the investigation made by them a young woman. Virgle Wells, not yet twenty-three years old, is locked up to answer a charge of having abandoned her infant son. The child. which is three weeks old, is being cared for at the Georgetown University Hospital. Behind the case is a sad story of alleged betrayal and desertion. Virgle Wells, as the young woman gave her name, is from Virginia, She roomed in the neighborhood of 36th and O streets with the father of the child, she told the police, prior to the time she went to the hospital. Being without funds it was necessary for her to go to a local hospital, where the child was born. She was recently discharged from the hospital and took her infant with her, which she carried about the streets Friday. Finally she sought a place of rest at the house of detention. She left the house of detention yesterday morning without having the slightest idea of where she was going or what she was going to do. The woman was weak, not having fully recovered from her recent illness, and yesterday afternoon about 3.30 o'clock she stopped at College pond, near the first trestle on the Cabin John electric road. Desiring to seek assistance at the house of friends, she placed the little one upon the grass and left it there while she went on her mission. When she returned to the vicinity of the pond the infant had disappeared. She was subsequently arrested

the child. During the short time the mother the child. During the shot did was away, a small boy named Harry Fear-son, who lives at 3610 N street, was attracted to the child by its cries. He told a policeman that the infant was there, and the waif was taken off to the hospital.

A further investigation of the case is be an effort will be made by them to get the father of the infant here. It is said by the woman that he has gone to a distant point and that he deserted her. She will be cared for at the house of detention until she is taken to court tomorrow.

In Case the Pipes Burst. To the Editor of The Star: Inasmuch as the water pressure is to be

increased materially in some portions of the northwest section of the city I think it would be well to give through your widely read paper some information tending to relieve the householder, as well as prevent damage to property resulting from a heavy pressure on the pipes and boilers which through long use may be weak. In the first place be sure there is a stopcock. easily accessible and in good order, so that it may be turned by the householder, this stopcock to control the entire supply to the house. Should a break in the pipe occur first turn off the water at this stopcock and then open both faucets at the sink or bath tub and allow them to remain open, so that steam coming from the hot water boiler may escape. Then send for a reliable plumber. A mistaken idea prevails that it is dangerous to keep a fire in the range while the water is shut off. As a matter of fact the boiler is full of water at matter of fact the boiler is full of water at the time the water is cut off and none can be drawn off except by the faucet at the bottom of the boiler, and this faucet must not be opened except in a case where the boiler is broken, then the fire should be drawn and the boiler emptied; but if the break is in the pipes and no water is drawn from the bottom of the boiler and the hot water faucets are allowed to remain open there is no danger of any explosion even if the fire is kept for a week. The boiler must be entirely filled with water before a drop will come out of the hot water pipe, thus corresponding with a tea kettle setting on a stove and allowing the steam to escape

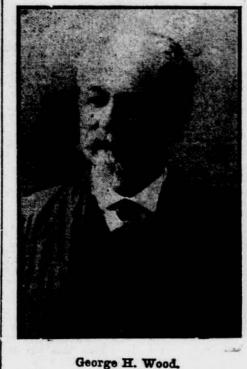
LONG PERIOD OF DUTY

GEORGE H. WOOD SERVES FORTY YEARS IN DEPARTMENT.

His Fellow Clerks Present Him &

Cane and Cover His Desk With Flowers.

Mr. George H. Wood, a clerk in the office of the controller of the currency, and probably one of the best-known government employes in Washington, yesterday rounded out forty years of public service. In commemoration of this long period devoted to the interests of Uncle Sam Mr. Wood's fellow clerks this afternoon enticed him away from his desk, presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane and decorated the desk over which he has so long worked with many beautiful cut flowers. There was a touch of irony in the gift of a cane to a man of Mr. Wood's activity, but it was



stipulated expressly that it was to be car-

ried as an ornament, and not as a means of support; for although seventy years have passed since George H. Wood became a factor in the human race, his eye is as keen, his brain as active and his foot as Mr. Wood was born March 31, 1835, in Concord, N. H. He comes of sturdy stock, accustomed to give and to take the knocks as they come. Companionable and cheerhas always a kind word for his fellow and a heart that never permits him to do an evil turn. He knows hard work and has done his share of it both in private and public life. He began to earn his own liv-ing at the age of twelve years, when he became an apprentice in a gun shop in his ome town.

Two years later he went to Boston as a clerk for an uncle who was a flour mcr-chant. Another year found him back in Concord, a clerk in the old American Hotel, that belonged to another relative. In 1852 he went to New York as clerk in Lovejoy's Hotel in Park row, later on accepting a similar position in Park & Tilford's Hotel in the same city. While employed in this hotel he met Miss Virginia Ells of Macon, Ga., who was boardng there and attending school in Brooklyn. Although Mr. Wood was then but nineteen years of age and Miss Ells seventeen, they eloped and were married in Washington. Parental forgiveness followed and Mr. Wood and his young bride went to Macon, where the son-in-law entered the employ of Mr. Ells.

Young Wood found his environment somewhat unpleasant during the turbulent

times antedating the outbreak of the war between the states. His sympathies were not with the south, and the last boat sailing from Savannah in 1861 bound for New York found him a passenger. Mrs. Wood, then visiting in Nashville, Tenn., preceded him. He enlisted and served as hospital steward until the close of the war. June 10, 1865, he was appointed a clerk in the office of the auditor for the Navy Department and was transferred October 25, 1865. to the office of controller of the currency. Mr. Wood has been married three times. His second wife was Miss Caroline Allen, a descendant of a brother of Ethan Allen.
The present Mrs. Wood was Miss Alma
Stevens of this city.

Changes Wrought by Time.

When George H. Wood entered the office of the controller of the currency, Mr. John Joy Edson, now president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, was a \$1,400 clerk. Another of the clerks of that date was Mr. John D. Patton, now a national bank agent. Only one person antedates him, Miss E. R. Hyde, who began her service in this office at copyist, and is still able to compete with clerks many years her junior. In 1865 there was a force of sixty-five employes, although the national banking system had then been in operation but two years. Today, after forty-two years, with the work of the office more than quadrupled, the total number of employes, including messengers, is only 101, of which number the salaries of thirteen are reim-

bursed by authority of law.

Mr. Hugh McCulloch, the first controller, had just retired when Mr. Wood began his service. He has, therefore, served under Hiland R. Hulburd, John J. Knox, Henry W. Cannon, William L. Trenholm, Edward S. Lacey, A. Barton Hepburn, James H. Eckels, Charles G. Dawes and William Barrett Ridgely. Of these Mc-Culloch, Clarke, Hulburd, Knox and Trenholm are dead. Messrs. Cannon and Hepburn are identified with prominent New York banking institutions, and Messrs. Lacey, Eckels and Dawes are high officials in Chicago financial concerns. Deputy Controller V. P. Snyder, 1886-1887, is now president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, and Deputy Con-troller Lawrence O. Murray, 1898-1899, is assistant secretary of commerce and labor. Mr. Thomas P. Kane, the present deputy, succeeded Mr. Murray. He has charge of the detail of the office. The efficiency of the present force and its ability to handle the enormous work required of it is due, it is conceded, to the training of Mr. Kane, who has grown up with the bureau, and who by precept and example has shown the clerks how to accomplish that which is required of them.

Progress of Banking System. During the term of service of Mr. Wood the national banking system of the United States has grown rapidly, affording year after year an index to the prosperity of the country. The call for the report of condition in July, 1865, showed 1,295 active banks, as compared with 5,587 that reported in March of this year. A comparison of the resources of the national banks of these two periods shows at a glance the tremendous strides that have placed this country in the lead in financial affairs. The capital stock of all national banks in 1865 was \$325,844,558.69; in 1905, \$782,487,884.67. Notes in circulation in 1865, \$131,452,158; in 1905, \$430,955,178.50. Individual deposits in 1865,

in 1905, \$3,851,858,472.90. Total resources and liabilities in 1865, \$1,126,455,481.66; in 1905, \$7,308,127,686.16. RIVER HIGHER THAN FOR YEARS.

Factories Along the Mississippi Forced

\$393,624,833.36; in 1905, \$3,777,474,006.12. Loans and discounts in 1865, \$361,306,477.66;

to Shut Down. LA CROSSE, Wis., June 10.-The Mississippi river at this point is today higher than it has been for three years, being 11.4 feet above low-water mark, a rise of 1.2 feet during the night and of 3 feet in two days. The factories along the water front, which have been operating with difficulty the last two days, closed today. In the lumber yards water stands several feet

deep, and one residence district flooded two weeks ago is under water again.

The lower Wisconsin river is still rising rapidly. Kilbourse, Wis., reports a rise of four feet during the night. In northern Wisconsin the water is declining and conditions are improving Wisconsin the water is declining and con-ditions are improving.

Train service has been restored by the